

Appendix L

Glossary

<i>aboriginal areas</i>	Used to describe the historic and prehistoric lands where a tribe(s) carried out food gathering or seasonal activities or traded with other Indian peoples. These areas may be extensive depending on the geographic terrain.
<i>aboriginal rights</i>	Aboriginal rights are based on aboriginal title, original title, or Indian title, which is the possessory right to occupy and use an area that Indians have traditionally used. Congress could extinguish such rights or title at will through treaty or otherwise. Individual aboriginal rights were based on continuous actual possession by occupancy, enclosure, or other actions establishing a right to the land to the exclusion of adverse claimants. For national forest managed lands, such possession must have predated the establishment of the National Forests.
<i>acceptable vegetation management status</i>	A plant community that is at least 75 percent similar to the desired plant community.
<i>access</i>	The opportunity to approach, enter and make use of public or private land.
<i>acid neutralizing capacity</i>	A water chemistry measurement that reflects the ability of a watershed to offset acid inputs.
<i>acre-foot</i>	The amount of water covering one acre to a depth of one foot.
<i>activity</i>	A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain forest and rangeland outputs or achieve administrative or environmental quality objectives.
<i>activity area</i>	An area of land affected by a management activity or activities. An activity area can range from a few acres to an entire watershed depending on the type of monitoring being conducted.
<i>adaptive management</i>	A type of natural resource management in which decisions are made as part of an ongoing process. Adaptive management involves testing, monitoring, evaluation, and incorporating new knowledge into management approaches based on scientific findings and the needs of society. Results are used to modify management policy.
<i>affected environment</i>	The biological and physical environment that will or may be changed by proposed actions and the relationship of people to that environment.

<i>age class</i>	A distinct aggregation of trees originating from a single natural event or regeneration activity, or grouping of trees, e.g. 10-year age class, as used in inventory or management.
<i>air pollution</i>	Any substance or energy form (heat, light, noise, etc.) that alters the state of the air from what would naturally occur.
<i>airshed</i>	Basic geographic units in which air quality is managed.
<i>allocation</i>	The assignment of a land area to a particular use or uses to achieve management goals and objectives.
<i>allotment</i>	A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range allotment management plan. It is the basic land unit used to facilitate management of the range resource on National Forest System lands.
<i>allowable sale quantity (ASQ)</i>	The amount of chargeable timber volume which can be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the forest plan for a time period specified by the plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the “average annual allowable sale quantity.”
<i>allowable use</i>	(1) The degree of utilization considered desirable and attainable on various parts of a ranch or allotment considering the present nature and condition of the resource, management objectives and levels of management; (2) The amount of forage planned to be used to accelerate range improvement.
<i>alluvial</i>	Of or pertaining to sand, mud, and other sediments deposited on land by streams.
<i>alpine</i>	Those portions of mountains that rise above the cold limits of trees.
<i>alternative</i>	A combination of management prescriptions applied in specific amounts and locations to achieve a desired management emphasis as expressed in goals and objectives. One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decision making. An alternative need not substitute for another in all respects.
<i>all-terrain vehicle (ATV)</i>	Any motorized, off-highway vehicle 50 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 600 pounds or less that travels on three or more low-pressure tires with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator.
<i>analysis area</i>	One or more capability areas combined for the purpose of analysis in formulating alternatives and establishing various impacts and effects.
<i>animal unit month (AUM)</i>	The tenure of one animal unit (considered to be one mature 1,000-pound cow or the equivalent based on the average daily forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter per day) for a period of one month.

<i>aquatic ecosystem</i>	An ecosystem (biological and physical components and their interactions) in which water is the principle medium. Examples include wetlands, streams, reservoirs and areas with plants or animals characteristic of either permanently or seasonally inundated soils.
<i>aquifer</i>	A geologic formation capable of transmitting water through its pores at a rate sufficient for water-supply purposes. The term water-bearing is sometimes used synonymously with aquifer when a stratum furnishes water for a specific use. Aquifers are usually saturated sands, gravel, fractures, caverns or vesicular rock.
<i>arterial road</i>	Provides service to large land areas and usually connects with public highways or other Forest Service arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standard are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than specific resource management service. It usually is developed and operated for long-term land and resource management purposes and constant service.
<i>aspect</i>	(1) The visual first impression of vegetation or a landscape at a particular time or as seen from a specific point; (2) the predominant direction of slope of the land; (3) seasonal changes in the appearance of vegetation.
<i>assigned camp</i>	A location that is authorized for occupancy and use by the authorized officer and for which a fee is paid by the holder.
<i>attenuated flooding</i>	Flooding lessened in severity due to natural or man-made structures or areas that disperse water or slow flows.
<i>available lands</i>	Those portions of a national forest not administratively excluded from timber harvest or livestock grazing.
<i>background</i>	A term used in visual management to describe that part of a scene or landscape that is farthest from the viewer, usually three miles to infinity from the observer.
<i>band</i>	A group of people who share a culture, territory and sense of mutual recognition. Bands are primarily those pre-treaty-making-period American Indian groups.
<i>basal area</i>	The cross-sectional area of a single stem, including bark, measured at breast height (4.5 feet or 1.37 meters above the ground).
<i>benchmark</i>	Reference points that define the bounds within which feasible management alternatives can be developed. Benchmarks may be defined by resource output or economic measures.
<i>beneficiary</i>	The recipient of payment or entitlement based upon an agreement, contract or treaty. Indian tribes in the project area signed treaties and agreements with the U.S. in exchange for promises by the U.S. to "secure" or guarantee rights the Indians reserved in these treaties and agreements.

<i>best available control measures</i>	A term used to refer to the most effective measures (according to EPA guidance) for controlling small or dispersed particulates and other emissions from sources such as roadway dust, soot and ash from woodstoves and open burning of rush, timber, grasslands, or trash.
<i>big game</i>	Certain wildlife that may be hunted for sport under state laws and regulations, including elk, pronghorn antelope, mule and white-tail deer, turkey and bighorn sheep.
<i>biogeography</i>	The study of the geographic distribution of plants and animals.
<i>biodiversity</i>	The full variety of life in an area, including the ecosystems, plant and animal communities, species and genes, and the processes through which individual organisms interact with one another and their environments.
<i>biological assessment</i>	A biological assessment evaluates the potential effects of an action on listed and proposed species under the Endangered Species Act and designated and proposed critical habitat. A biological assessment also determines whether any such species or habitat is likely to be adversely affected by the action. An assessment used in determining whether formal consultation or a conference is necessary.
<i>biological evaluation</i>	A review of all Forest Service planned, funded, executed or permitted programs and activities for possible effects on regionally listed sensitive species. A biological evaluation may be used or modified to satisfy consultation requirements for biological assessments of construction projects requiring an environmental impact statement.
<i>biological opinion</i>	An official report by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service issued in response to a formal Forest Service request for consultation or conference. It states whether or not the federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.
<i>biomass</i>	The total amount of living plants and animals above and below ground in an area at a given time.
<i>board foot</i>	The amount of wood contained in an unfinished board one inch thick, 12 inches long and 12 inches wide (2.54 x 30.5 x 30.5 cm).
<i>browse</i>	Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs upon which animals feed; in particular, those shrubs that are utilized by livestock and big game animals for food.
<i>buffer zone</i>	An area on the edge of protected areas with restrictive land-use controls allowing only activities compatible with protection of the core area, such as research, environmental education, recreation and tourism.

<i>Bureau of Land Management (BLM)</i>	An agency in the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for administering public lands.
<i>canopy cover</i>	The percentage of the ground covered by a vertical projection of the natural spread of the branches and leaves of the trees in an area.
<i>carrying capacity</i>	The maximum number of animals that can be supported in a given environment without deteriorating that environment.
<i>cave</i>	A cave is any naturally formed void, cavity, recess or system of interconnected passages that occur beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge, including natural subsurface water and drainage systems large enough to permit a person to enter, whether or not the entrance is naturally formed or created by humans. The term “cave” shall also include any natural pit, sinkhole or other feature that is an extension or component of a cave.
<i>cavity tree</i>	A live tree with one or more cavities. The presence of a cavity may be verified by visual observation of the cavity or by the behavior of a cavity nester suggesting active breeding behavior.
<i>ceded lands</i>	Lands that tribes ceded to the U.S. by treaty in exchange for reservation of specific land and resource rights, annuities and other promises in the treaties.
<i>channel</i>	A passage, either naturally or artificially created, that periodically or continuously contains moving water, or that forms a connecting link between two bodies of water. River, creek, run, branch and tributary are some of the terms used to describe natural channels. Natural channels may be single or braided. Canal and floodway are some of the terms used to describe artificial channels.
<i>chargeable volume</i>	All volume included in the growth and yield projections for the selected management prescriptions used to arrive at the allowable sale quantity, based on regional utilization standards. Consistent with the definition of timber production, planned production of fuelwood is not included in the allowable sale quantity and therefore is non-chargeable.
<i>class 1 area</i>	Under the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments, all international parks, national parks larger than 6,000 acres, and designated wilderness areas larger than 5,000 acres that existed on August 7, 1977 are considered a Class 1 area. This class provides the most protection to pristine lands, severely limiting the amount of additional air pollution that can be added to these areas.
<i>class 2 area</i>	A geographic area designated by Congress for a moderate degree of protection from future air quality degradation. Moderate increases in new pollution may be permitted in class 1 areas. All wilderness designated after August 7, 1977 are automatically class 1 areas, as are all other National Forest System lands (except additions to existing class 1 areas).

<i>classified road</i>	Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access, including state roads, county roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service.
<i>clearcutting</i>	See <i>regeneration method</i> .
<i>climax</i>	(1) The final or stable biotic community in a successional series that is self-perpetuating and in dynamic equilibrium with the physical habitat; (2) The assumed end point in succession.
<i>closed road</i>	An intermittent service road in Maintenance Level 1 that is closed to all vehicular traffic for more than one year.
<i>collector road</i>	Serves smaller land areas than a forest arterial road and usually is connected to a forest arterial road or public highway. Collects traffic from forest local roads and/or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long-term multi-resource service needs, as well as travel efficiency. May be operated for either constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.
<i>Cole classes</i>	Campsite condition classes based on defined levels and/or types of impact. The presence, absence, or degree of change in certain critical parameters is quickly noted and forms the basis for an impact rating, usually between 1 and 5.
<i>commercial forest land</i>	Land declared suitable for producing timber crops and not withdrawn from timber production by statute or administrative regulation.
<i>commercial timber sale</i>	The selling of timber from National Forest System lands for the manufacture of commercial products, such as lumber, plywood, etc.
<i>commercially valuable species</i>	Tree species that are used in the production of wood products and are often bought by purchasers within the White River National Forest's regional timber market. The list of commercially valuable species is subject to change over time depending on the market supply and demand for individual species. The White River National Forest's current list includes Englemann spruce, subalpine fir, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, and aspen.
<i>composition</i>	The proportion of each tree species in a stand expressed as a percentage of either the total number, basal area or volume of all tree species in the stand.
<i>concessionaire</i>	A special-use permittee who provides goods and services primarily at Forest Service developed sites (excluding ski areas).
<i>confederated tribe</i>	A body of separate and different tribes who operate under one form of tribal government upon a reservation or Indian trust land.
<i>conflict</i>	Goal interference attributed to another's behavior.

<i>conformity determination</i>	An area conforms to air quality standards as determined by the Environmental Protection Agency or state or local entity.
<i>connected disturbed areas</i>	High runoff areas like roads and other disturbed sites that discharge surface runoff into a stream or lake.
<i>connectivity</i>	The arrangement of habitats that allows organisms and ecological processes to move across the landscape. Patches of similar habitats are close together or linked by corridors of appropriate vegetation. The opposite of fragmentation.
<i>construction</i>	The supervising, inspecting, actual building, and all expense incidental to the development of a new facility, including locating, surveying, mapping, costs and acquisition of rights-of-way and elimination of hazards.
<i>consultation</i>	(1) An active, affirmative process that (a) identifies issues and seeks input from appropriate American Indian governments, community groups and individuals; and (b) considers their interests as a necessary and integral part of the BLM and Forest Service decision-making process. (2) The federal government has a legal obligation to consult with American Indian tribes. This legal obligation is based on such laws as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act and numerous other executive orders and statutes. The legal responsibility is, through consultation, to consider Indian interests and account for those interests in the decision. (3) Consultation also refers to a requirement under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service with regard to federal actions that may affect listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat.
<i>cooperating agency</i>	Any federal agency other than the lead agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal (or a reasonable alternative) for legislation or other major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.
<i>coppice</i>	See <i>regeneration method</i> .
<i>cost</i>	The negative or adverse effects or expenditures resulting from an action. Costs may be monetary, social, physical or environmental in nature.
<i>cost efficiency</i>	The usefulness of specified inputs (costs) to produce specified outputs (benefits). In measuring cost efficiency, some outputs, including environmental, economic, or social impacts, are not assigned monetary values but are achieved at specific levels in the least cost manner. Cost efficiency is usually measured using present net value, although use of benefit-cost ratios and rates of return may be appropriate.
<i>cover type</i>	A descriptive classification of vegetation based on the present dominant tree species.

<i>critical habitat</i>	Habitat of federally listed threatened or endangered species where those physical and biological features essential to conservation of the species are found and which may require special management considerations or protection. This habitat may currently be occupied or determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be essential for areas outside the species' current range.
<i>cubic foot</i>	A unit of true volume that measures 1 x 1 x 1 foot (30.48 x 30.48 x 30.48 centimeters).
<i>cumulative impact</i>	The impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
<i>decommissioning</i>	Activities that terminate the function of a road and mitigate any adverse impacts to forest resources in the process. The road is permanently removed from the transportation system. The activities range from blocking the entrance, scattering boughs on the roadbed, revegetating and water barring, to removing fills and culverts, reestablishing drainage-ways, pulling back unstable road shoulders, and recontouring the slopes for full obliteration. (A road does not have to be recontoured to be decommissioned.)
<i>deferred rotation</i>	Any grazing system that provides for a systematic rotation of the deferment among pastures (units).
<i>design capacity</i>	The maximum theoretical amount of use a developed recreational site was built to accommodate. This is usually expressed in PAOTs (persons at one time).
<i>desired future condition</i>	A portrayal of the land or resource conditions that are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.
<i>developed recreation</i>	This type of recreation is dependent upon facilities provided to enhance recreation opportunities in concentrated-use areas. Examples include campgrounds and ski areas. Facilities in these areas might include roads, parking lots, picnic tables, drinking water, toilets, ski lifts and buildings.
<i>developed recreation sites</i>	Relatively small, distinctly defined areas where facilities are provided for concentrated public use, such as campgrounds, picnic areas and swimming beaches.
<i>diameter at breast height (DBH)</i>	A diameter of the stem of a tree measured at breast height (4.5 feet or 1.37 meters) from the ground.
<i>direct effects</i>	Environmental effects caused by an action and that occur at the same time and place.

<i>dispersed campsite</i>	An individual/family-sized campsite that has a general size of about 600-750 square feet. It includes a hardened area around a fire pit, a barren area, and/or user-constructed facilities.
<i>dispersed recreation</i>	Those forest, range, or desert-oriented outdoor recreation activities that normally take place outside of sites or areas that are developed or managed to concentrate recreational use. Dispersed recreation activities may require facilities for safeguarding visitors, protecting resources, and enhancing the quality of visitor experiences.
<i>district ranger</i>	The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands on a ranger district.
<i>disturbance</i>	An event that causes a significant change from the normal pattern in an ecological system. Disturbances are often subdivided into natural disturbances and man-caused disturbances.
<i>diversity</i>	Diversity refers to the distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a forest plan. This term is derived from the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). It is not synonymous with “biodiversity.”
<i>draft environmental impact statement (DEIS)</i>	The statement of environmental effects required for major federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review.
<i>easement</i>	A special-use authorization for a right-of-way that conveys a conditioned interest in National Forest System land, and is compensable according to its terms.
<i>ecoregion</i>	A scale of planning and analysis is the National Hierarchical Framework that has broad applicability for modeling and sampling, strategic planning and assessment, and international planning. Ecoregions include domain, division and province ecological units.
<i>ecosystem</i>	A functional unit consisting of all the living organisms (plants, animals, and microbes) in a given area, and all the non-living physical and chemical factors of their environment, linked together through nutrient cycling and energy flow. An ecosystem can be of any size—a log, pond, field, forest or the earth’s biosphere—but it always functions as a whole unit. Ecosystems are commonly described according to the major type of vegetation, for example, forest ecosystem or range ecosystem.
<i>ecosystem composition</i>	The plant and animal species and communities in the plan area.

<i>ecosystem-level approach</i>	An approach to maintaining biodiversity that involves maintaining a diversity of structures within stands and a diversity of ecosystems across the landscape. The intent is to meet most of the habitat requirements of most of the native species.
<i>ecosystem structure</i>	The biological and physical attributes that characterize ecological systems.
<i>ecotone</i>	A transition area between two adjacent ecological communities usually exhibiting competition between organisms common to both.
<i>edge</i>	An outer band of a patch of vegetation that has an environment significantly different from the interior of the patch.
<i>edge effect</i>	Habitat conditions (such as degree of humidity and exposure to light or wind) created at or near the more-or-less well-defined boundary between ecosystems. For example, between open areas and adjacent forest.
<i>elk security habitat</i>	An area that will hold elk during periods of stress because of geography, topography, vegetation, or a combination of those features.
<i>endangered species</i>	A taxonomic group of organisms in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
<i>environmental assessment (EA)</i>	A document that discloses the environmental impacts to be expected from a proposed action and from specific alternatives to the proposed action. An EA is prepared when significant environmental impacts are not anticipated or when there is a question as to the extent of the impacts. Comments are accepted within 30 days of release of an EA, and are considered before a final decision is made. Responses to comments appear in an appendix to the EA.
<i>environmental impact statement (EIS)</i>	A formal public document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action and released for comment and review. An EIS is prepared, instead of an EA, when significant environmental impacts are anticipated. Comments by the public and by other agencies are accepted within 90 days after the release of a Draft EIS, and are considered before the final decision is documented in a Final EIS. Responses to comments appear in an appendix to the Final EIS.
<i>essential habitat</i>	Essential habitat is designated by a Regional Forester. It possesses the same characteristics as critical habitat without having been declared as critical habitat by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce. The term includes habitats necessary to meet recovery objectives for endangered, threatened, and proposed species and those necessary to maintain viable populations of sensitive species.
<i>even-aged management</i>	The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration, and is harvested.

<i>even-aged method</i>	See <i>regeneration method</i> .
<i>even-aged stand</i>	A stand of trees composed of a single age class in which the range of tree ages usually is +/-20 percent of the rotation.
<i>even-aged system</i>	A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with one age class. The range of tree ages usually is less than 20 percent of the rotation. Also see <i>clearcutting</i> , <i>seed tree</i> , <i>shelterwood</i> , <i>coppice</i> .
<i>exotic species</i>	Non-native species, or fish, wildlife or plant species that was deliberately or accidentally introduced in an ecosystem and that has become permanently established.
<i>extirpated</i>	A species which has become locally extinct; a species or subspecies that has disappeared from a locality or region without becoming extinct throughout its entire range.
<i>federal recognition</i>	Acknowledgement of an Indian tribe as a government entity that has a special relationship with the U.S. government. This relationship recognizes that Indian tribes receive some rights not available to other citizens; for example, health and education benefits from the trust relationship or off-reservation hunting and fishing rights related to treaties with tribal governments.
<i>federally recognized Indian tribes</i>	An Indian group for which: (1) Congress or an executive order created a reservation for the group either by treaty (before 1871), statutorily expressed, agreement by executive order, or other valid administrative action; and (2) the U.S. has some continuing political relationship with the group, such as providing services through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
<i>fire management</i>	The activities concerned with the protection of people, property and forest areas from wildfire and the use of prescribed burning for the attainment of forest management and other land use objectives, all conducted in a manner that considers environmental, social and economic criteria.
<i>forest development road</i>	A forest road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. Total mileages of forest development roads are used for reporting to Congress. These roads are synonymous with the term "National Forest System road (NFSR)."
<i>forest development trail</i>	Trails wholly or partially within, adjacent to and serving the national forests and other areas administered by the Forest Service that have been included in the Forest Development Transportation Plan.
<i>forest development transportation system</i>	Those facilities, forest development roads, trails, and airfields in the transportation network and under Forest Service jurisdiction. See also <i>road density</i> .

<i>forest development road density</i>	See <i>road density</i> .
<i>forest highway</i>	A designated forest road under the jurisdiction of, and maintained by, a public authority that is subject to the Highway Safety Act.
<i>forest land not suitable for timber production</i>	Lands not selected for timber production in a forest plan alternative because of the fact that: (a) the multiple-use objectives for the alternative preclude timber production; (b) other management objectives for the alternative limit timber production activities to the point at which it is not possible to meet management requirements set forth in 36 CFR 219.27; or (c) the lands are not cost-efficient, over the planting horizon, in meeting forest objectives that includes timber production. In the preferred alternative and forest plan, lands not appropriate for timber production are designated as unsuitable.
<i>forest road</i>	A road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System. Roads are necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. See also <i>road</i> .
<i>forest visitor map</i>	A map that provides detailed information about a national forest. It is to be used by the forest visitor and those interested in specific activities such as driving, camping, hunting, or other recreational activities. Long-term (3-4 year) travel management information and philosophy from the forest plan is also displayed.
<i>four-season resort</i>	Any recreation facility on National Forest System lands permitted to operate during more than one season of the year. Resorts with either a winter or summer emphasis may be authorized for facilities to remain open to allow additional recreational use during alternative seasons. Permit holders who operate ski-based facilities during the winter season and permit holders with summer-based resorts with overnight lodging normally are assigned responsibility for public safety and resource protection and are required to manage their permit area 365 days per year.
<i>fragmentation</i>	The process of transforming large continuous patches of similar vegetation into one or more smaller patches surrounded by disturbed areas. This may occur naturally through such agents as fire, landslides, windthrow and insects and disease, or through development action of humans. The primary distinction between fragmentation and perforation is in scale; fragmentation impacts usually are large in scale and may inhibit or prevent one or more species from moving from one patch of suitable habitat to another. See also <i>Perforation</i> .
<i>fuelwood</i>	Wood used for conversion to some form of energy, e.g., in residential use or in cogeneration plants.
<i>group selection</i>	See <i>regeneration method</i>

<i>habitat</i>	The place where an organism lives and/or the conditions of that environment, including the soil, vegetation, water, and food.
<i>habitat capability</i>	The capability of a given habitat to meet the needs of species, either seasonally or year-round.
<i>habitat effectiveness</i>	Percentage of available habitat that is usable by elk during the non-hunting season. This includes habitat that is considered cover and forage, and is measured against the effects of roads.
<i>hardening (a recreation site)</i>	The protection of physical resources (usually from recreational impacts) accomplished through a variety of means (such as surfacing, graveling, adding signs, improving drainage, placing barriers or metal fire rings, etc.) that allows continued recreational use of the area.
<i>harvesting method (cutting method)</i>	A cutting method by which a stand is logged. The emphasis is on meeting logging requirements while concurrently attaining silvicultural objectives See also <i>regeneration methods</i> .
<i>head month</i>	One month's use and occupancy of the range by one weaned or adult cow with or without calf, full, steer, heifer, horse, burro, mule, or sheep or goats.
<i>historic range of variability</i>	The natural fluctuation of components of healthy ecosystems over time. Refers to the range of conditions and processes that are likely to have occurred prior to settlement of the project area by people of European descent (approximately the mid-1800s), which would have varied within certain limits over time. Historical conditions and processes portrayed include such variables as forest or grassland vegetation types, compositions, and structures, fish and wildlife habitats and populations, and drought, grazing, and fire regimes.
<i>hydrologic unit code (HUC)</i>	Divides watersheds into a series of progressively smaller nested levels, with the first level being the largest land area relative to higher-numbered levels in that watershed. Each level is identified systematically by a hydrologic unit code number, or HUC. A first-level watershed can be divided into a number of second level watersheds; each second-level watershed may be further subdivided into third-level watersheds, and so forth.
<i>Indian country</i>	Broadly speaking, Indian country is all the land under supervision of the U.S. government that has been set aside for the use of Indians. This would include reservations, as well as other areas under federal jurisdiction and designated for Indian use.
<i>Indian land</i>	Any land in collective tribal holding or ownership for which the Secretary of the Interior has a continuing trust responsibility to manage for the benefit of the respective tribe. In the past, this term described certain parcels or areas where Indians lived and represented a smaller concept than Indian territory.

<i>Indian territory</i>	Unsurveyed lands that were recognized by the federal government to be occupied or used by Indians. Prior to the U.S. Constitution, lands occupied or used by American Indians were referred to as “Indian Territory.” Historical documents dating back to the 16 th century refer to these unsurveyed regions and a “territory.”
<i>infrastructure</i>	The facilities, utilities and transportation systems needed to meet public and administrative needs.
<i>institutional and semi-public uses</i>	Includes a variety of membership and limited-constituency institutions such as service clubs and religious, conservation, youth, fraternal and social groups; educational institutions such as schools, colleges and universities; and similar common-interest organizations and associations. Semi-public outfitters may operate commercially on an intermittent or irregular basis in providing services to select clientele rather than the public at large. As a rule, membership or affiliation is required, rather than being open to the public at large.
<i>isolated cabin</i>	Cabins on sites not planned or designated for recreational cabin purposes. These cabins are authorized by special-use permit.
<i>jurisdiction</i>	The legal right to control or regulate use of a transportation facility. Jurisdiction requires authority, but not necessarily ownership. The authority to construct or maintain a road may be derived from fee title, an easement, an agreement, or other method.
<i>karst</i>	A type of landform that develops when soluble rocks (such as limestone, dolomite, gypsum, anhydrite, and halite) are dissolved. A karst landscape is characterized by well-developed subsurface drainage, collapse features such as sinkholes, dry valleys, vertical shafts, caves, and fluted rock surfaces (epikarst).
<i>ladder fuels</i>	Fuels that provide vertical continuity between the surface fuels and crown fuels in a forest stand, thus contributing to the ease of torching and crowning.
<i>land exchange</i>	A discretionary, voluntary transaction involving mutual transfers of land or interests in land between the Secretary of Agriculture acting by or through the Forest Service and a non-federal entity.
<i>landscape</i>	A heterogeneous land area composed of a cluster of interacting ecosystems that are repeated in similar form throughout. Landscapes vary in size, down to a few kilometers in diameter.
<i>landscape ecology</i>	The study of the distribution patterns of communities and ecosystems, the ecological processes that effect those patterns and changes in pattern and process over time.
<i>late successional forest</i>	A forest stand of mature to old growth trees with canopy closure of greater than 40 percent. This category includes habitat structural stages 4B, 4C and 5.

<i>lentic</i>	Standing water habitat such as lakes, ponds, seeps, bogs and meadows (wet).
<i>lifeways</i>	Manner and means by which a group of people lives—their way of life. Components include language, subsistence strategies, religion, economic structure, physical mannerisms, and shared attitudes.
<i>limits of acceptable change (LAC)</i>	A framework for establishing acceptable and appropriate resource and social conditions in recreation settings.
<i>lithic</i>	Stone used as raw material for the production of artifacts, such as tools or other utilitarian objects. It may also be used strictly for ceremonial purposes.
<i>local road</i>	Connects terminal facilities with forest collector or forest arterial roads or public highways. The location and standard are usually controlled by topography and a specific resource activity rather than travel efficiency. Forest local roads may be developed and operated for long-term, intermittent, or short-term service.
<i>lotic</i>	Running water habitat such as rivers, streams and springs.
<i>lynx analysis unit (LAU)</i>	The LAU is a project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect, and cumulative effects analyses are performed. LAU boundaries should remain constant to facilitate planning and allow effective monitoring of habitat changes over time. An area of at least the size used by an individual lynx, about 25-50 square miles.
<i>lynx habitat</i>	Lynx occur in mesic coniferous forest that have cold, snowy winters and provide a prey base of snowshoe hare. Lynx records occur predominantly in the following vegetation types: In the western U.S. lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and aspen cover types on subalpine fir habitat types. Cool, moist Douglas fir, grand fir, or western larch forest, where they are interspersed with subalpine forests, also provide habitat for lynx. In the Southern Rocky Mountain Geographic Area, because of their structure, mature and late-successional spruce-fir forests, provide structure and forage that is superior to mature lodgepole pine forests. (Many parts of the Southern Rockies currently have a shortage of regenerating lodgepole pine stands.) In the absence of widespread regenerating forest stands, mature and late-successional spruce-fir forests may constitute some of the most important habitat for lynx. These stands not only provide components necessary for denning habitat, but also produce red squirrels, grouse, and snowshoe hares. Although these forest types may support a lower density of hares than do densely regeneration stands, they also likely provide stable populations of both hares and red squirrels over time.

lynx denning habitat	Habitat used during parturition and rearing of young until they are mobile. The common component appears to be large amounts of coarse woody debris, down logs or root wads. (Some studies estimate this at greater than 80 downed logs per acre, but could be less if properly arranged.) Coarse woody debris provides escape and thermal cover for kittens. Denning habitat may be found either in older mature conifer forests or mixed conifer/deciduous types, or in regenerating stands (>20 years since disturbance). Denning habitat must be located within daily travel distance of foraging habitat (typical maximum daily distances for females is 3-6 miles).
lynx diurnal security habitat	– In lynx habitat, areas that provide secure winter daytime bedding sites for lynx in highly disturbed landscapes, e.g., large developed winter recreational sites or areas of concentrated winter recreational use. It is presumed that lynx may be able to adapt to the presence of regular and concentrated human use during winter, so long as other critical habitat needs are being met, and security habitat blocks are present and adequately distributed in such disturbed landscapes. Security habitat will provide lynx the ability to retreat from human disturbance during winter daytime hours, emerging at dusk to hunt when most human activity ceases. Security habitats will generally be sites that naturally discourage winter human activity because of extensive forest floor structure, or stand conditions that otherwise make human access difficult, and should be protected to the degree necessary. Security habitats are likely to be most effective if they are sufficiently large to provide effective visual and acoustic insulation from winter human activity and to easily allow movement away from infrequent human intrusion. These winter habitats must be distributed such that they are in proximity to foraging habitat.
lynx foraging habitat	Habitat that supports primary prey (snowshoe hare) and/or important alternate prey (especially red squirrels) that are available to lynx. The highest quality snowshoe hare habitats are those that support a high density of young trees or shrubs (greater than 4,500 stems or branches per acre from studies done in the Northern Rocky Mountain Geographic Area, but estimated at 1000 to 2000 stems per acre in the lodgepole pine and spruce-fir forests in the Southern Rocky Mountain Geographic Area), tall enough to protrude above the snow. These conditions may occur in early successional stands following some type of disturbance, or in older forests with a substantial understory of shrubs and young conifer trees. Coarse wood debris, especially in early successional stages (created by harvest regeneration units and large fires), provides important cover for snowshoe hares and other prey. Red squirrel densities tend to be highest in mature cone-bearing forests with substantial quantities of coarse woody debris.

lynx habitat connectivity (landscape)	Cover (vegetation) in sufficient quantity and arrangement to allow for the movement of lynx. Narrow forested mountain ridges or shrub-steppe plateaus may provide a linkage between more extensive areas of lynx habitat. Wooded Riparian Communities may provide travel cover across otherwise open valley floors between mountain ranges, or lower elevation ponderosa pine or pinyon-juniper woodlands may link high elevation spruce-fir forests.
lynx habitat currently in unsuitable condition	Areas within identified/mapped lynx habitat that are in early successional stages as a result of recent fires or vegetation management, in which the vegetation has not developed sufficiently to support snowshoe hare populations during all seasons. Management-created openings would likely include clearcuts and seed tree harvest units, and might include shelterwood and commercially-thinned stands depending on unit size and remaining stand composition and structure.
lynx habitat matrix	Matrix is defined as the most extensive and most connected landscape element type present, which plays the dominant role in landscape functioning. A landscape surrounding a patch. For lynx, this is an area which is predominantly lynx habitat, but due to natural fragmentation, includes stringers or isolated patches of vegetation such as aspen, riparian areas, sagebrush, grasslands, or alpine. These stringers or patches may have value to lynx for alternate prey species or travelways. Activities in these areas could have effects on adjacent lynx habitat.
lynx unsuitable habitat areas	Areas such as lakes, low elevation ponderosa pine forest, and alpine tundra that do not support snowshoe hare populations and are not considered to be capable of providing lynx habitat. See also <i>lynx habitat currently in unsuitable condition</i> .
<i>lynx key linkage areas</i>	Critical areas for lynx habitat. Usually, the factors that place connectivity at risk are highways or private land developments. Special management emphasis is recommended to maintain or increase the permeability of key linkage areas.
<i>maintenance level</i>	See <i>road maintenance</i> .
<i>management- ignited</i>	See <i>prescribed burning</i> .
<i>management indicator community</i>	Management indicator communities are important habitats that are selected to predict the likely effects of management actions that are identifiable, measurable, and predictable and can be related to habitat of associated species.

<i>management indicator species</i>	Includes the following endangered and threatened species identified on state and federal lists for the planning area: species with special habitat needs that may be influenced significantly by planned management programs; species commonly hunted, fished or trapped; and additional species selected because their population changes are believed to indicate effects of management activities on other species of a major biological community or on water quality.
<i>Mature forest</i>	Generally used in an economic sense to indicate that a forest has attained harvest age.
<i>meaningful measures</i>	A process that helps provide quality service to recreation visitors by setting quality standards for work, prioritizing work by visitor preferences, and agreeing to a plan of work consistent with program funding.
<i>mechanized vehicle</i>	Any contrivance that provides mechanical assistance and has moving parts for the purpose of transporting one or more people across land or water and that is powered by a living or non-living power source. Examples include wagons, bicycles, rollerblades, paddle-wheeled watercraft. Not included are wheel chairs when used as a necessary medical appliance. Also not included are skis, snowshoes, rafts, canoes, sleds, travois, or similar devices without moving parts.
<i>microclimate</i>	Generally the climate of small areas, especially insofar as this differs significantly from the general climate of the region. Forest stands often create microclimates.
<i>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)</i>	An act declaring a national policy to encourage productive harmony between people and their environment, to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and the biosphere and simulate the health and welfare of people, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.
<i>National Forest Management Act (NFMA)</i>	A law passed in 1976 amending the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of regional and forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.
<i>National Forest System (NFS) lands</i>	Federal lands designated by executive order or statute as national forests, national grasslands, or purchase units, or other lands under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service.
<i>National Forest System road</i>	A classified forest road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The term “National Forest System Road” is synonymous with the term “forest development road.”
<i>National Recreation Trails</i>	Trails designated by the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the national system of trails authorized by Section 4 of the National Trails System Act in or reasonably accessible to urban areas.

<i>National Register of Historic Places (NHRP)</i>	A list of heritage resources that have local, state or national significance maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.
<i>National Wild and Scenic River System</i>	Rivers with outstanding scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for preservation of their free-flowing condition. See also <i>wild, scenic, and recreational rivers</i> .
<i>National Wilderness Preservation System</i>	All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.
<i>natural appearing landscapes</i>	Whether naturally evolved, or culturally established, the landscape appears natural.
<i>natural regeneration</i>	The establishment of a plant or a plant age class from natural seeding, sprouting, suckering, or layering.
<i>No Action alternative</i>	An alternative that maintains established trends or management direction.
<i>non-chargeable volume</i>	Timber harvest not included in the allowable sale quantity calculations.
<i>non-forested area</i>	Lands never having or incapable of having 10 percent or more of the area occupied by forest trees, or lands previously having such cover and currently developed for non-forest use.
<i>non-motorized activities</i>	Activities that do not incorporate the use of a motor, engine or other non-living power source. Excluded by this classification would be such machines as aircraft, hovercraft, motorboats, automobiles, motor bikes, snowmobiles, bulldozers, chainsaws, rock drills and generators.
<i>non-system road</i>	A road within the National Forest System that is not necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System or the use and development of its resources. It may, however, have recreational or historical value. Subsequent conversion to a different status may occur in the future. See also <i>unclassified and way</i> .
<i>notice of intent</i>	Formal notification that an environmental impact statement will be prepared and considered. The notice briefly describes the proposed action and possible alternatives, the agency's scoping process, and the address and name of the agency to contact regarding questions about the proposed action and the environmental impact statement.
<i>noxious weed</i>	An alien plant that aggressively invades or is detrimental to native plant communities. The direct or indirect effect of the presence of this plant is detrimental to environmentally sound management of natural ecosystems.

<i>obliteration</i>	The act of eliminating the functional characteristics of a travelway and the reestablishment of natural resource production capability. The intent is to make the corridor unusable as a road or a trail and stabilize it against soil loss.
<i>off-highway vehicle (OHV)</i>	As defined by Colorado Revised Statute 33-14.5-101: “any self-propelled vehicle which is designed to travel on wheels or tracks in contact with the ground, which is designed primarily for use off of the public highways, and which is generally and commonly used to transport persons for recreational purposes. <i>Off-highway vehicle</i> does not include the following: (a) vehicles designed and used primarily for travel on, over or in the water; (b) snowmobiles; (c) military vehicles; (d) golf carts; (e) Vehicles designed and used to carry disabled persons; (f) Vehicles designed and used specifically for agricultural, logging or mining purposes.”
<i>once-over-lightly rotation grazing</i>	A rotation grazing system in which the animals graze an area lightly and only once during the grazing season.
<i>open road density</i>	See <i>road density</i> .
<i>orographic</i>	Of or about mountains, as in orographic lifting or orographic influence. The effects of increased rainfall on the windward mountain side of mountain ranges causes an air mass to cool and rise and thus to lose most of its moisture as it moves across mountain ranges.
<i>outfitter/guide</i>	A special-use permittee that provides all commercial outfitting operations involving services for accommodating guests, transporting persons, and providing equipment, supplies, and materials. The permittee also provides guiding activities wherein the guide furnishes personal services or serves as a leader or teacher.
<i>outputs</i>	The goods, end products or services purchased, consumed or utilized directly by people. Outputs are goods, services, products and concerns produced by activities that are measurable and capable of being used to determine the effectiveness of programs and activities in meeting objectives. A broad term used to describe any result, product or service that a process or activity actually produces.
<i>overgrazing</i>	Continued heavy grazing that exceeds the recovery capacity of the community and creates a deteriorated range.
<i>overmature</i>	A tree or even-aged stand that has reached that stage development when it is declining in vigor and health and reaching the end of its natural life span.
<i>overstory removal</i>	The cutting of trees comprising an upper canopy layer in order to release trees or other vegetation in an understory.

<i>paleontological area</i>	A unit of land that contains fossils of plants and animals, shellfish, early vertebrates, coal swamp forests, early reptiles, dinosaurs, and other prehistoric plants and animals.
<i>particulates</i>	Small particles suspended in the air and generally considered pollutants.
<i>patch</i>	In landscape ecology, a particular unit with identifiable boundaries which differs from its surroundings in one or more ways. These can be a function of vegetational composition, structure, age or some combination of the three.
<i>patented mining claim</i>	A parcel of land originally claimed under the Mining Law of 1872 for which title has now passed from the federal government to the mining claimant. A patented mining claim is private land.
<i>payments in lieu of taxes (PILT)</i>	Payments to local or state governments based on ownership of federal land and not directly dependent upon production of outputs or receipt sharing. Specifically, they include payments made under the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976.
<i>perforation</i>	The process of “punching holes” in large continuous patches of similar vegetation. These holes are generally small in scale and may impact some individuals of plants and wildlife in the affected areas. Perforations may be created by natural disturbances, such as fire, windthrow or insects and disease or through the management actions of humans. The primary distinction between a perforation and fragmentation is in scale; perforations are generally small in scale and most species are able to negotiate around these habitat disruptions to suitable adjacent habitats. See also <i>fragmentation</i> .
<i>permit</i>	A special-use authorization that provides permission, without conveying an interest in land, to occupy and use National Forest System lands or facilities for specific purposes, and which is both revocable and terminable.
<i>persons at one time (PAOT)</i>	A recreational capacity measurement term indicating the number of people who can use a facility or area at one time.
<i>planning area</i>	The area of the National Forest System, including national grasslands, covered by a regional or forest plan.
<i>planning criteria</i>	Standards, tests, rules, and guidelines by which the planning process is conducted and upon which judgments and decisions are based.
<i>planning horizon</i>	The overall time period considered in the planning process that spans all activities covered in the analysis or plan and all future conditions and effects of proposed actions that would influence the planning decisions. In the National Forest System planning process, this is 50 years.

<i>planning period</i>	A time interval for which inputs and outputs are identified in a planning process. Current Resource Planning Act and national forest plan intervals are five and 10 years, respectively.
<i>planning records</i>	Documents and files that contain detailed information and decisions made in developing the forest plan. Available at the Forest Supervisor's Office.
<i>plant association</i>	The distinctive combination of trees, shrubs, grasses, and herbs occurring in a theoretical terminal or climax community or series of communities.
<i>plant community</i>	A grouping of plants that have reached dynamic equilibrium with the local environmental conditions and is equivalent to climax. On site, there is no evidence of replacement by other dominant plant species and there is no evidence of serious disturbances.
<i>potential natural community (PNC)</i>	A taxonomic unit of vegetation classification. The biotic community that would be established under present environmental conditions if all successional sequences were completed without additional human-caused disturbances. Natural disturbances, such as drought, flood, wildfire, grazing by native fauna, and insect and disease infestations, are inherent in the development of potential natural communities, which may include naturalized, non-native species.
<i>potential ponderosa pine cover type areas</i>	Cover types that have the ecological characteristics that could be properly managed as a ponderosa pine cover type. These areas include historical ponderosa pine cover types that, because of past active management, have developed into other forest cover types.
<i>population viability</i>	The ultimate concern and requirement for species are long-term persistence, assessed and provided within the context of ecosystems. A population with a high level of viability is one with a high likelihood of continued existence throughout its range over the long term—for example, the next 100 years.
<i>preferred alternative</i>	The alternative recommended for implementation as the forest plan at the draft stage based on the evaluation completed in the planning process.
<i>prescribed burning</i>	Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions, that allows the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and, at the same time, to produce the fireline intensity and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives. Also called <i>management-ignited</i> .
<i>prescribed fire</i>	A fire burning within prescription, resulting from planned or unplanned ignition.
<i>present net value (PNV)</i>	The difference between the discounted value (benefits) of all outputs to which monetary values or established market prices are assigned and the total discounted costs of managing the planning area.

<i>prevention of significant deterioration of air quality (PSD)</i>	A classification established to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in National Wilderness Preservation System areas in existence prior to August 1977 and other areas of national significance, while ensuring that economic growth can occur in a manner consistent with the preservation of existing clean air resources. Specific emission limitations and other measures, by class, are detailed in the Clean Air Act.
<i>primitive</i>	See <i>recreational opportunity spectrum</i> .
<i>proposed action</i>	In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a federal agency intends to implement or undertake and which is the subject of an environmental analysis.
<i>proposed species</i>	Any species of fish, wildlife, or plant that is proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to be listed as threatened or endangered.
<i>province</i>	A continuous geographic area wherein species composition, both plant and animal, is more homogenous than between adjacent areas.
<i>public</i>	The people of an area, state, or nation that can be grouped together by a commonality of interests, values, beliefs, or lifestyles.
<i>public access</i>	Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency has secured a right-of-way for public use.
<i>public involvement</i>	A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency decisions are made by (1) informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans and decisions, and (2) encouraging public understanding about the participation in the planning processes that lead to final decision-making.
<i>public issue</i>	A subject or question of widespread public interest identified through public participation relating to management of National Forest System lands.
<i>public-private ventures</i>	Opportunities for private, profit-oriented businesses to invest in the development of campgrounds and other appropriate facilities on National Forest System lands.
<i>range</i>	Land supporting indigenous vegetation that is grazed or that has the potential to be grazed, and is managed as a natural ecosystem.
<i>range allotment</i>	A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range allotment management plan. It is the basic land unit used to facilitate management of the range resource on National Forest System lands and other associated lands administered by the Forest Service.

<i>Range condition</i>	A rangeland is considered to be in satisfactory condition when the desired condition is being met or short-term vegetation objectives are being achieved to move the rangeland toward the desired condition or trend. Unsatisfactory condition is when the desired condition is not being met and short-term vegetation objectives are not being achieved to move the rangeland toward the desired condition or trend.
<i>rangeland</i>	Lands on which the native vegetation is predominately grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing usage. Includes lands revegetated naturally or artificially to provide a forage cover that is managed like native vegetation.
<i>rangeland health</i>	The degree to which the integrity of the soil and the ecological processes of rangeland ecosystems are sustained.
<i>ranger district</i>	Administrative subdivision of a national forest supervised by a district ranger who reports to a forest supervisor.
<i>reclamation</i>	Returning disturbed lands to a form and productivity that will be ecologically balanced, often in conformity with a predetermined reclamation plan.
<i>reconstruction</i>	Construction activities performed on an existing facility. Reconstruction includes those activities that alter the facility from its originally constructed or subsequently reconstructed condition.
<i>recontouring</i>	Obliteration of a road or trail by means of decompaction, reestablishment of sub-surface flow, debris and rock placements, treatments to gullies and to their connectivity to stream systems, vegetation plantings, seeding, mulching, reestablishing original contours or removal of drainage structures.
<i>record of decision (ROD)</i>	A document separate from but associated with an environmental impact statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the proposed action.
<i>recovery plan</i>	Identifies, justifies, and schedules the research and management actions necessary to reverse the decline of a species and ensure its long-term survival.
<i>recreation carrying capacity</i>	The level of recreation use beyond which impacts exceed social or biological levels specified by evaluative standards.
<i>recreation information management (RIM)</i>	The Forest Service system for recording recreation facility condition and use. Technically refers to a database system that has been replaced by one called INFRASTRUCTURE.
<i>recreation opportunity</i>	Availability of a real choice for a user to participate in a preferred activity within a preferred setting in order to realize desired experiences.

<i>recreational opportunity spectrum (ROS)</i>	A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for obtaining experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into seven classes: primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, roaded modified, rural and urban.
primitive	Area that is characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free of evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
semi-primitive non-motorized	Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but would be subtle. Motorized recreation is not permitted, but local roads used for other resource management activities may be present on a limited basis. Use of such roads is restricted to minimize impacts on recreational experience opportunities.
semi-primitive motorized	Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but would be subtle. Motorized use of local primitive or collector roads with predominantly natural surfaces and trails suitable for motor bikes is permitted.
roaded natural	Area is characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of people. Such evidence usually harmonizes with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be moderate to high, with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is allowed and incorporated into construction standards and design of facilities.
roaded modified	Area is characterized by substantially modified environments except for campsites. Roads, landings, slash and debris may be strongly dominant from within yet remain subordinate from distant sensitive roads and highways. Interaction between users and evidence of others may be moderate on roads, but there is little evidence of others or interaction at camp sites. The area is managed in such a way that few on-site controls may be present except for gated roads. Conventional motorized use is allowed and incorporated into construction standards and design of facilities.

rural	Area is characterized by a natural environment that has been substantially modified by development of structures, vegetative manipulation or pastoral agriculture development. Resource modification and utilization practices may be used to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities often are provided for special activities. Moderate user densities are present away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.
urban	Area is characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing elements. Renewable resource modification and utilization practices are often used to enhance specific recreational activities. Vegetation cover often is exotic and manicured. Sights and sounds of humans are predominant on the site. Large number of users can be expected both on the site and in nearby areas. Facilities for highly intensified motor use and parking are available with forms of mass transit often available to carry people throughout the site.
<i>recreation residence</i>	Cabins on National Forest System land that normally were established in tracts and built for recreation purposes with agency approval and supervision. These cabins are authorized by special-use permit and are not the primary residences of the owners.
<i>recreation visitor day (RVD)</i>	Twelve visit hours, which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently, or simultaneously by one or more persons. Recreation visitor days are used to measure recreational production or output capacity.
<i>reforestation</i>	The reestablishment of forest cover either naturally (by natural seeding, coppice, or root suckers) or artificially (by direct seeding or planting). Reforestation usually maintains the same forest type and is done promptly after the previous stand or forest was removed (synonymous with <i>regeneration</i>).
<i>regeneration (reproduction) method</i>	A cutting method by which a new age class is created. The major methods are clearcutting, seed tree, shelterwood, selection, and coppice (also see <i>harvesting method</i>).
even-aged methods	Methods to regenerate a stand with a single age class.
coppice	A method of regenerating a stand in which all trees in the previous stand are cut and the majority of regeneration is from sprouts or root suckers.

clearcutting	A method of regenerating an even-aged stand in which a new age class develops in a fully exposed microclimate after removal, in a single cutting, of all trees in the previous stand. Regeneration is from natural seedlings, direct seeding, plant seedlings, and/or advance reproduction. Cutting may be done in groups or patches (group or patch clearcutting), or in strips (strip clearcutting). In the clearcutting system, the management unit or stand in which regeneration, growth and yield are regulated consists of the individual clearcut stand (see <i>group selection</i>). When the primary source of regeneration is advance reproduction, the preferred term is <i>overstory removal</i> .
seed tree	An even-aged regeneration method in which the new age class develops from seeds that germinate in fully exposed microenvironments after removal of all previous stand except a small number of trees left to provide seed. Seed trees are moved after regeneration is established.
shelterwood	A method of regenerating an even-aged stand in which a new age class develops beneath the moderated microenvironment provided by the residual trees. The sequence of treatments can include three distinct types of cuttings: (1) an optional preparatory cut to enhance conditions for seed production; (2) an establishment cut to prepare the seed bed and to create a new age class; and (3) a removal cut to release established regeneration from competition with overwood. Cutting may be done uniformly throughout the stand (uniform shelterwood), in groups or patches (group shelterwood), or in strips (strip shelterwood).
two-aged methods	Methods designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with two age classes. In each case the resulting stand may be two-aged or tend toward an uneven-aged condition as a consequence of both an extended period of regeneration establishment and the retention of reserve trees that may represent one or more age classes.
uneven-aged (selection) methods	Methods of regenerating a forest stand, and maintaining an uneven-aged structure, by removing some trees in all size classes either singly, in small groups, or strips.
group selection	A method of regenerating uneven-aged stands in which trees are removed, and new age classes are established, in small groups. The maximum width of groups is approximately twice the height of the mature trees, with small openings providing microenvironments suitable for tolerant regeneration and the larger openings providing conditions suitable for more intolerant regeneration. In the group selection system, the management unit or stand in which regeneration, growth, and yield are regulated consists of a landscape containing an aggregation of groups. See also <i>clearcutting</i> .

single tree selection	A method of creating new age classes in uneven-aged stands in which individual trees of all size classes are removed more-or-less uniformly throughout the stand to achieve desired stand structural characteristics.
<i>Region 2</i>	See <i>Rocky Mountain Region</i> .
<i>rehabilitation</i>	Actions taken to restore or reclaim site productivity, water quality or other values.
<i>research natural area (RNA)</i>	Formally designated tracts of land where natural processes are allowed to continue and where natural features are preserved for education and research. These conditions are ordinarily achieved by allowing natural physical and biological processes to prevail without human intervention. However, under unusual circumstances, deliberate manipulation may be used to maintain the unique feature that the RNA was established to protect.
<i>responsible official</i>	The Forest Service employee who has the delegated authority to make a specific decision.
<i>restoration</i>	Holistic actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve desired, healthy, and functioning conditions and processes. Generally refers to the process of enabling the system to resume its resiliency to disturbance.
<i>Revegetation</i>	The reestablishment and development of plant cover. This may take place naturally through the reproductive processes of the existing flora or artificially through the direct action of reforestation or reseeded.
<i>Right-of-way</i>	Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance and termination of a project or facility passing over, upon, under or through such land.
<i>Riparian</i>	Refers to land bordering a stream, lake or tidewater, and generally implying a particular type of habitat physiognomy often characterized by an overstory of trees or other large woody plants with a complex understory of other woody and/or herbaceous species.
<i>Riparian area</i>	Ecological units with distinctive vegetation, landform, soil and water regimes consisting of the aquatic ecosystem and wet-to-moist areas located between aquatic ecosystems and adjacent terrestrial ecosystems. They include floodplains and wetlands. Riparian ecosystems are distinguished by soil characteristics and distinctive existing or potential vegetation communities that are adapted to soils with consistently high levels of moisture.
<i>Riparian community</i>	Repeating, classified, defined and recognizable assemblages of plant or animal communities associated with riparian areas.

<i>Riparian ecosystem</i>	A transition between the aquatic ecosystem and the adjacent upland terrestrial ecosystem. It is identified by soil characteristics and by distinctive vegetation communities that require free or unbounded water.
<i>Road</i>	A facility for purposes of travel by vehicles greater than 50 inches in width. It does not include trails used by motor vehicles that are operated and maintained under the trail vehicle classification.
<i>road density</i>	Road density refers to the miles of road per square mile. There are different road densities depending on what road types are being considered. These densities include:
forest development road density	The miles of forest development roads per square mile. This is the road density of the road system managed by the Forest Service for resource management.
open road density	The miles of forest development roads and other private and public roads and highways open for public travel.
wheel-track density	The miles of established wheel tracks per square mile. Wheel tracks are not managed as part of the forest development road system and are formed by repeated travel off system roads by users.
<i>roadless area</i>	An area in a national forest or national grassland that (1) is larger than 5,000 acres or, if smaller, contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive area, or lies east of the 100th Meridian and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Wilderness Act, and (2) contains no roads and 3) has been inventoried by the Forest Service for possible inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System.
<i>road maintenance</i>	The upkeep of the entire forest development transportation facility including surface and shoulders, parking and side areas, structures and such traffic control devices as are necessary for its safe and efficient utilization. Road maintenance is classified in terms of the following levels:
maintenance level 1	Assigned to intermittent service roads during the time they are closed to vehicular traffic. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities.
maintenance level 2	Assigned to roads open for public or permitted use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration.
maintenance level 3	Assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car. User comfort and convenience are not considered priorities.

maintenance level 4	Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds. Some roads may be paved and/or dust-abated.
maintenance level 5	Assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. These roads are normally paved facilities.
roadless area	See <i>road density</i> .
roaded modified	See <i>recreational opportunity spectrum</i> .
roaded natural	See <i>recreational opportunity spectrum</i> .
Rocky Mountain Region	The Forest Service organizational unit consisting of Colorado, Wyoming, and parts of South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Also known as Region 2.
rotation	In even-aged systems, the period between regeneration establishment and final cutting. See <i>regeneration methods</i> .
salable minerals	Salable minerals include common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, cinders and clay. In general, these minerals are widespread and relatively low in value. They are generally used for construction materials and for road-building purposes.
salvage sale	A salvage sale is a timber sale where the primary reason for entry is that most of the trees are insect-infested or are dying or damaged, or the trees are dead standing or down, and they can still be useful as logs, firewood, or other wood products. Associated healthy trees in the stand can be removed to improve the whole stand, if it is efficient and desirable, in order to leave the stand in a healthier condition.
scoping process	An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to the proposed action. Scoping requires examining a proposed action and its possible effects; establishing the depth of environmental analysis needed; determining analysis procedures, data needed, and task assignments. During the scoping period, the public is encouraged to participate and submit comments on proposed projects.
scenic integrity	State of naturalness, or conversely, the state of disturbance created by human activities or alteration. Integrity is stated in degrees of deviation from the existing landscape character. The degrees of deviation are used to describe the existing scenic integrity, proposed scenic integrity levels, and scenic integrity objectives.
seed tree	See <i>regeneration methods</i> .

<i>sensitive species</i>	Those plant and animal species identified by regional foresters for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by: (a) significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density, or (b) significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution. (For a list of Region 2 sensitive species that are known or thought to occur on the White River National Forest, see Appendix E of the Revised Forest Plan).
<i>shelterwood</i>	See <i>regeneration methods</i> .
<i>significant cave</i>	A cave located on Federal lands that has been determined to meet the criteria in 36 CFR 290.3(c) or (d) and has been designated in accordance with 36 CFR 290.3(e). A cave considered significant may contain biotic, cultural, mineralogical, paleontologic, geologic, hydrologic, or other resources that have important values for scientific, educational or recreational purposes. Any cave located within a special management area, designated wholly or in part due to cave resources therein, shall also be determined significant. This could include special areas, research natural areas, or other areas of special interest.
<i>silviculture</i>	The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis.
<i>silviculture system</i>	A planned series of treatments for tending, harvesting, and re-establishing a stand. The system name is based on the number of age classes (see <i>even-aged</i> , <i>two-aged</i> , <i>uneven-aged</i>), and or the regeneration method used (see <i>clearcutting</i> , <i>seed tree shelterwood</i> , <i>selection</i> , and <i>coppice</i>).
<i>single tree selection</i>	See <i>regeneration methods</i> .
<i>single unit management</i>	A management strategy designed to achieve consistency in any Wilderness that extends onto more than one national forest. It requires agreement on a lead forest and on processes for achieving consistent policies and coordination and capturing management efficiencies.
<i>sinkhole</i>	A funnel-shaped vertical hole the sides of which are often loose dirt.
<i>site</i>	The classification of land based on its climate, physiographic (physical geography), edaphic (soil), and biotic factors that determine its suitability and productivity for particular species and silvicultural alternatives.
<i>size class</i>	Tree size recognized by distinct ranges, usually of diameter or height.

<i>ski area</i>	A site and attendant facilities expressly developed to accommodate alpine or Nordic skiing and from which the preponderance of revenue is generated by the sale of lift tickets and fees for ski rental, skiing instruction and trail passes, or for the use of permittee-maintained ski trails. A ski area also may include ancillary facilities directly related to the operation and support of skiing activities. Operation of Nordic and alpine ski areas for up to 40 years and encompassing such acreage as the forest officer determines sufficient and appropriate is authorized by the National Ski Area Permit Act of 1986.
<i>skiers at one time (SAOT)</i>	The daily capacity of a ski-based resort.
<i>snag</i>	A standing dead tree or standing portion from which at least the leaves and smaller branches have fallen. Often called a stub if it is less than 20 feet tall.
<i>snowshoe hare habitat</i>	See <i>lynx foraging habitat</i> under <i>lynx habitat</i> .
<i>social analysis</i>	An analysis of the social (as distinct from the economic and environmental) effects of a given plan or proposal for action. Social analysis includes identification and evaluation of all pertinent desirable and undesirable consequences to all segments of society, stated in some comparable quantitative terms, such as persons or percent of population in each affected social segment. It also includes a subjective analysis of social factors not expressible in quantitative terms.
<i>soil compaction</i>	A physical change in soil properties that results in a decrease in porosity and an increase in soil-bulk density and strength.
<i>soil erosion</i>	The detachment and movement of soil from the land surface by water or wind. Soil erosion and sediment are not the same.
<i>soil productivity</i>	The inherent capacity of a soil to support the growth of specified plants, plant communities or a sequence of plant communities. Soil productivity may be expressed in terms of volume or weight/unit area/year, percent plant cover or other measures of biomass accumulation.
<i>sovereignty</i>	For Indian tribes that have federal recognition, this is the inherent governmental power from which all specific political powers are derived. Indian governmental powers, with some exceptions, are not powers granted by Congress, but are inherent powers of a limited sovereignty that have never been extinguished. A tribe retains the inherent right to self-government and no state may impose its laws on a reservation.
<i>special-use permit</i>	See <i>permit</i> .

<i>species</i>	A singular or plural term for a population or series of populations of organisms that are capable of interbreeding freely with each other but not with members of other species. Includes a number of cases:
<i>desired non-native</i>	FSM 2620.1-1 and 36 CFR 219.19 direct the Forest Service to manage “habitats for all existing native and <i>desired non-native</i> plants, fish, and wildlife species in order to maintain at least viable populations of such species.” Within research natural areas (RNAs) and wilderness (both designated and recommended), management actions are focused on sustaining the natural process within the range of historic variability. Generally, indigenous species are preferred within wilderness and RNAs and there are no “desired non-native” plants, fish, and wildlife species in these areas. In other management areas, it may be appropriate to manage for “desired non-natives” based on habitat goals and objectives for wildlife and fish, including endangered, threatened, and sensitive animal and plant species.
<i>endemic</i>	A species originating in, or belonging to, a particular region.
<i>exotic</i>	A species introduced accidentally or intentionally to a region beyond its natural range.
<i>subspecies</i>	A subdivision of a species. A population or series of populations occupying a discrete range and differing genetically from other subspecies of the same species.
<i>species diversity</i>	A measurement that relates the density of individuals of a species in a habitat to the number of different species present in the habitat. The number of different kinds of species in a given habitat.
<i>species-level approach</i>	An approach to maintaining biodiversity that is directed toward particular habitats or individual species that might fall through the ecosystem-level approach. These habitats may be critical in some way and the species threatened or endangered.
<i>special interest area</i>	Areas managed with emphasis on protecting or enhancing unusual characteristics. These areas are managed to maintain their special interest values.
<i>speleothem</i>	An all-inclusive term used to describe deposits in caves of calcium, aragonite, etc.
<i>stabilization</i>	The process of arresting the deterioration of a damaged heritage resource in order to prevent further damage from occurring. Stabilization may include reconstructing portions of the heritage resource.

- stand** A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit. See also *regeneration method*.
- standard** In Region 2, a standard is defined as a mandatory requirement. Mandatory adherence to standards is the most important feature distinguishing standards from desired condition statements.
- structural stages** Any of several developmental stages of tree stands described in terms of tree age and the extent of canopy closure they create. They include:
- structural stage 1 **Grass/forb.** Forest openings created by disturbances, such as fire or windthrow. Meadows and prairies are also modeled as grass/forb although succession will not move beyond this stage.
 - structural stage 2 **Shrubs/seedlings.** Developmental stage dominated by tree seedlings (less than one-inch DBH) and shrub species.
 - structural stage 3 **Sapling/pole.** Developmental stage dominated by young trees on to seven inches diameter breast height, 10 to 50 feet tall and usually less than 50 years old. This stage is subdivided into three canopy closure classes: (a) less than 40 percent; (b) 40 to 70 percent; and (c) greater than 70 percent.
 - structural stage 4 **Mature.** Consists of trees larger and older than stage 3. Also classified by the same canopy closure categories as stage 3.
 - structural stage 5 **Old growth.** This structural stage is characterized by trees at least 200 years old for spruce-fir or Douglas fir; 150 years old for lodgepole pine; or 100 years old for aspen.
- subnivean** The space between the ground and snow, which can be an important habitat for a variety of wildlife species.
- succession** The progress of vegetational development whereby an area becomes successively occupied by different plant communities.
- successional stages (seral stages)** The relatively transitory communities that replace one another during development toward a potential natural community.
- suitable forest lands** Land to be managed for timber production on a regulated basis.
- sustainability** A concept that reflects the capacity of a dynamic ecosystem to maintain its composition, function, and structure over time thus maintaining the productivity of the land and a diversity of plants and animals.

<i>sustained yield</i>	The yield that a forest can produce continuously at a given intensity of management. The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources on National Forest System lands without impairment of the productivity of the land.
<i>temporary road</i>	A road associated with a timber sale contract, fire activity, or other short-term access need, and not intended to be part of the forest development transportation system and not necessary for future resource management. When intended use is ended, these roads are treated to eliminate motor vehicle traffic and permit the reestablishment of vegetation to minimize erosion.
<i>thermal cover</i>	Cover used by animals to ameliorate the effects of weather. Optimally, thermal cover is provided by a stand of coniferous trees, 30 to 60 acres in size, at least 40 feet tall, with a canopy cover of at least 70 percent.
<i>threatened species</i>	Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and that has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior as such.
<i>tiering</i>	The elimination of repetitive discussions of the same issue by incorporating by reference the general discussion in an environmental impact statement of broader scope (e.g., a project environmental assessment could be tiered to the forest plan EIS).
<i>timber</i>	A general term applied to tree stands that provide a wood-fiber product.
<i>timber base</i>	The lands within a national forest suitable for timber production.
<i>timber production</i>	The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts or other round sections for industrial or consumer use, except fuelwood.
<i>traditional</i>	The beliefs, acts, practices, objects, or sites for the perpetuation of an Indian culture originating from or historically located at a specific area. This may include traditional cultural practices that are so interrelated with spiritual activities that they cannot be separated from the land location.
<i>traffic service level</i>	Used to describe a road's significant traffic characteristics and operating conditions:
service level A	Traffic is free-flowing with adequate parking facilities. Accommodates mixed traffic including all vehicles normally found on public roads.
service level B	Traffic may be congested during heavy flow periods such as during peak commercial or recreation activities. Accommodates mixed traffic including all vehicles normally found on public roads.

service level C	Traffic may be interrupted by limited passing facilities or slowed by the road condition. All vehicle types are accommodated with some controls.
service level D	Traffic flow is slow or may be blocked by an activity. Two way traffic is difficult and may require backing to pass. The road is designed for a single use, not for mixed traffic. Some vehicles may not be able to negotiate.
<i>transition plan</i>	A plan that sets forth the steps necessary to complete structural changes to facilities to achieve program accessibility as required by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Forest Service regulation 7 CFR Part 15e.
<i>travel management</i>	The integrated planning of and providing for appropriate movement of people and products to and through National Forest System lands.
<i>travel management strategy</i>	A designation of acceptable modes, methods and time periods for travel over a road, trail, or area.
<i>travel order</i>	A travel management decision issued by the Regional Forester or Forest Supervisor to restrict, prohibit or allow the use of a described area or transportation facility over which the Forest Service has jurisdiction.
<i>travelway</i>	A way for passage of vehicles, conveyances, persons or domestic livestock (stock driveways), developed by construction or use: may be referred to as a road or a trail.
<i>trail</i>	A linear travelway for purposes of travel by vehicles 50 inches in width or less, pack animals or people.
<i>trailhead</i>	The parking, signing, or other facilities available at the beginning of a trail.
<i>trail vehicle</i>	Vehicles designed for trail use, such as bicycles, snowmobiles, trail motorcycles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).
<i>treaty</i>	A legally binding agreement between two or more sovereign governments. With respect to American Indian tribes, a treaty is a document negotiated and concluded by a representative of the president of the U.S. and ratified by two-thirds majority vote of the U.S. Senate.
<i>treaty boundaries</i>	A modern term that applies to lands described within the treaty document, usually outlining an area of land that was ceded to the U.S..
<i>treaty rights</i>	Tribal rights or interests, reserved in treaties, by Indian tribes for the use and benefit of their members. Such uses are described in the respective treaty document. Only Congress may abolish or modify treaties or treaty rights.

<i>tribal self-governance</i>	First stated in modern terms by former President Nixon in 1970 as “self determination,” this refers to the ability of Indian tribal governments to make decisions that affect either the general tribal population or tribal assets—a modern U.S. Indian policy that reinstates the independent decision-making process of Indian tribal entities that had existed before European contact. In 1982, Congress passed new authorities whereby Indian tribes could sign a compact directly with the Secretary of the Interior without involving the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the delivery of federal services. Using appropriations formerly sent through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian tribes can now prioritize their own expenditures of federal funds.
<i>tribe</i>	Term used to designate a federally recognized group of American Indians and their governing body. Tribes may comprise more than one band.
<i>trust responsibility</i>	This term has never been defined by the U.S. Congress, any President, or any Cabinet official. Generally, it is a set of principles and concepts outlining the responsibilities of the U.S. government to act as the trustee of Indian people and Indian-owned assets. The U.S. government, through the President, has certain responsibilities to protect Indian property and rights, Indian lands and resources. The trust responsibility may involve a fiduciary obligation in which the President, through the Secretary of the Interior, acts as the trustee of Indian assets. Fulfilling or redeeming a trust responsibility, can best be reflected or demonstrated as a matter of action—a stream that was protected, a site that was maintained intact, a property right that has been left unaffected by a federal action. The writing of an environmental document is not an example of fulfillment of a trust duty.
<i>trustee</i>	One that holds legal title to property to administer it for the benefit of another. The Federal Government’s trust responsibility arises from promises made in treaties, executive orders and agreements. Certain lands and resources of Indians are entrusted to the U.S. government through those treaties and agreements.
<i>two-aged selection</i>	See <i>regeneration method</i> .
<i>unclassified road</i>	Roads on National Forest System lands that are not managed as part of the forest transportation system, such as unplanned roads, abandoned travelways, and off-road vehicle tracks that have not been designated and managed as a trail; and those roads that were once under permit or other authorization and were not decommissioned upon the termination of the authorized. See also <i>non-system road and way</i> .
<i>understory</i>	The lowest layer of vegetation in a forest or shrub community composed of grass, forbs, shrubs and trees less than 10 feet tall. Vegetation growing under the tree canopy.
<i>undesirable species</i>	(1) Species that conflict with or do not contribute to the management objectives; (2) Species that are not readily eaten by animals.

<i>uneven-aged management</i>	The application of a combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous high-forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes.
<i>uneven-aged selection methods</i>	See <i>regeneration methods</i> .
<i>uneven-aged stand</i>	A stand with trees of three or more distinct age classes, either intimately mixed or in small groups.
<i>uneven-aged system</i>	A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with three or more age classes. See <i>single tree selection</i> and <i>group selection</i> .
<i>unsuitable forest land (not suited)</i>	Forest land not managed for timber production because: (a) Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief has withdrawn it; (b) it is not producing or capable of producing crops of industrial wood; (c) technology is not available to prevent irreversible damage to soil productivity, or watershed conditions; (d) there is no reasonable assurance based on existing technology and knowledge, that it is possible to restock lands within five years after final harvest, as reflected in current research and experience; (e) there is, at present, a lack of adequate information about responses to timber management activities; or (f) timber management is inconsistent with or not cost-efficient in meeting the management requirements and multiple-use objectives specified in the forest plan.
<i>urban</i>	See <i>recreational opportunity spectrum</i> .
<i>usufructuary</i>	Having the legal right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of something belonging to another. A land-use right where title to the land belongs to another person. A hunting right on National Forest System lands is an example of a usufructuary right.
<i>utility corridor</i>	A linear strip of land defined for the present or future location of transportation or utility facilities within its boundaries
<i>utilization level</i>	The portion of the current year's forage production by weight consumed or trampled by livestock. Utilization levels are usually expressed as a percentage.
<i>vegetation management</i>	Any activities undertaken to modify the existing condition of the vegetation.

viable population A group of individuals of a particular species that produces enough offspring for long-term persistence and adaptation of the species or population in a given place. 36 CFR 219.19 defines a viable population for planning purposes as one that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure that a continued viable population is well distributed in the planning area. A planning area is further defined by 36 CFR 219.3 as the “area of the National Forest System covered by a regional guide or forest plan.” Direction from the Forest Service Manual (FSM 2670.5) defines a viable population as one that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure the continued existence of the species throughout its existing range (or range required to meet recovery for listed species) within the planning area.

viewshed Total visible area from a single observer’s position or the total visible area from multiple observer positions. Viewsheds are accumulated seen areas from highways, trails, campgrounds, towns, cities, or other view locations. Examples are corridors, feature or basin viewsheds.

water influence zone The land next to water bodies where vegetation plays a major role in sustaining long-term integrity of aquatic systems. It includes the geomorphic floodplain, riparian ecosystem, and inner gorge. Its minimum horizontal width (from top of each bank) is 100 feet or the mean height of mature dominant late-seral vegetation, whichever is most.

watershed An area of land that collects and discharges water into a single main stream through a series of smaller tributaries. The area of land, bounded by a divide, that drains water, sediment and dissolved materials to a common outlet at some point along a stream channel, or to a lake, reservoir or other body of water. Also called drainage basin or catchment.

watershed level Divides watersheds into a series of progressively smaller nested levels, with the first level being the largest land area relative to higher-numbered levels in that watershed. Each level is identified systematically by a hydrologic unit code number, or HUC. A first-level watershed can be divided into a number of second level watersheds; each second-level watershed may be further subdivided into third-level watersheds, and so forth.

water yield (1) The measured output of surface water, usually measured in acre-feet; (2) The runoff from a watershed, including groundwater outflow.

way Travelways existing on the national forest but not inventoried as part of the forest development transportation system. These routes vary in width, length and structure. Their origin is typically from off-road public travel but may also be abandoned routes from past management activities such as mining, oil and gas exploration, grazing and timber harvesting. See also *non-system road and unclassified road*.

<i>wheel-track density</i>	See <i>road density</i> .
<i>wild, scenic and recreational rivers</i>	Rivers or sections of rivers designated by Congressional actions under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as wild, scenic or recreational by an act of the legislature of the state or states through which they flow. See also <i>National Wild and Scenic Rivers System</i> . Rivers may be classified and administered under one or more of the following categories:
wild river	River or section of river that is free of impoundments with watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
scenic river	River or section of river that is free of impoundments, with watersheds still largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
recreational river	River or section of river that is readily accessible by road or railroad that may have some development along its shoreline and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.
<i>wilderness</i>	An area of undeveloped federal land that Congress designated as wilderness and that retains its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, and is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions. An area that 1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; 2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; 3) comprises at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and 4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.
<i>wilderness implementation schedule</i>	A document outlining how the wilderness management direction in a forest plan will be carried out. A three-to-five year schedule of actions that are needed to bring existing conditions into compliance with forest plan standards and guidelines.
<i>wildfire</i>	Any wildland fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire within an approved prescription. All wildfires will be given an appropriate suppression action.
<i>wildlife</i>	Collectively, non-domesticated vertebrate animals, except fishes. The natural community of animals and plants.
<i>windthrow</i>	The act of trees being uprooted by wind. The result is a <i>blowdown</i> .